





Rowe's letter to the Post Master General, it will be seen that True and Greene were, at the time it was written, printers to the State and to the city. For neither of those employments were they indebted to political favor or party considerations: they had commenced business in Boston in 1821, and had pursued it with such zeal, industry and attention, that, at the date of Mr Rowe's letter, they were in possession of a more extensive and lucrative run of job printing than any other establishment in Boston, in addition to their engagements with the State and City governments. And for this run of business we hesitate not to say they were indebted to their own enterprise and personal efforts. They had built up their establishment upon strong foundations, and were in a fair way to realize a competency. About this time, however, their prospects were destined to meet with a change. Connected with their business was the publication of a newspaper called the Statesman, of which Mr Nathaniel Greene was the editor. And that paper had taken, and was then pursuing, a course decidedly opposed to Mr Adams, the then favorite of Massachusetts. The leading friends of Mr Adams so far complimented the Statesman as to suppose its suppression a matter of importance to their party; and every effort was made to discountenance it and lessen its patronage, for the purpose of producing this desired result. Among other means used, was the appointment of a committee in each ward of the city, to visit its subscribers in their several wards and induce them to withdraw their subscriptions. The number of persons in the city who then concurred in the views of the editor being small, those efforts were but too successful, and reduced his subscription list to the number of about two hundred and fifty. The advertising was reduced in proportion—so that a daily paper, which it cost \$10,000 a year to print and publish, yielded annually less than half that amount. Concurrent with this, was a rapid diminution of their job printing, by a withdrawal of the patronage of nearly all the Banks and Insurance Offices, and of the auctioneers and federal merchants. Still the tone of the Statesman remained unchanged—its spirit unabated.

When the period for renewing their contract for the State Printing came round, True & Greene were again made to feel the heavy hand of the same persecuting power. To the committee on Accounts was confided, by the Legislature, the duty of selecting and appointing the printer. The committee was composed of two Democrats, and three Federalists. One of the Federalists was personally friendly to the editor of the Statesman, and was desirous that he should be retained as their printer. He had a personal interview with Mr Greene, and informed him that there were no objections against him personally, nor to the terms on which he proposed to do the work, but the politics of his paper were so obnoxious to the party in power, that they were determined to sacrifice him. Nevertheless, said the committee-man, if you will authorize me to say that you will change, or even neutralise the course of your paper towards Mr Adams, I will vote for you, and thus give you three of the five members of the committee, and secure your success. Mr Greene promptly and explicitly declined the terms offered, and lost the State printing.

The course pursued in relation to the city printing was not very dissimilar. Advertisements were issued for proposals, and various competitors appeared—True & Greene's were, however, the lowest. The committee, composed too of political opponents, reported that they were entitled to the contract; and it was admitted that they could not be deprived of it without a violation of good faith on the part of the City Council. Still, such was the hostile political feeling against the Statesman, that one member openly avowed his design to deprive them of the privilege at all events, as it carried with it political influence which was used against the dominant party, the Adams men. He moved that the report of the committee be laid upon the table, and that the Council proceed to ballot for printer, without reference to the advertisement or report. This measure was adopted, and the printing given to another, at some twenty-five per cent. more than T. & G. had offered to do it for. The person to whom the city printing was thus given, was Mr John H. Eastburn; and it was the foundation of that prosperity which subsequently enabled him to establish the Atlas, the paper which now clamours so loudly against Mr Barry for not having offered the Post Office printing for the lowest bidder.

These measures were subsequently followed up by a demonstration upon the Postmaster General, with a view to deprive them of the Post Office contract also. And a prominent member of what was then the Federal and is now the Whig party, boasted that "they had stripped the publishers of the Statesman of most of their feathers, and would not leave them until they had plucked them bare." Through the agency of members of Congress from this State, application was made to an officer in the Post Office Department, who furnished copies of our contracts to certain individuals in this city. By those individuals an offer was made to do the work at a trifle less than T. & G. were receiving. This offer was communicated to the Postmaster General by the same members of Congress, who proceeded in a body to the Post Office Department, and demanded the instant and unconditional dismissal of True & Greene from its employment. To this demand, Mr McLean, much to his credit, refused to accede. Such, however, was the pressure brought to bear upon him, that he finally consented to issue proposals for a new contract, and give it to the lowest bidder. The proposals were issued, and Mr McLean's letter of Dec. 1, 1827, communicates the result.

Thus it will be seen that the combined and persevering efforts of the Boston oligarchy finally succeeded in "plucking bare" the obnoxious editor of the Statesman. But did they gain their ends? Did the Statesman quail—did it for a moment falter under their repeated blows and persecutions? Let its columns, let those enemies who in that day, felt its force, let those friends who in that day were numbered in the Democratic ranks, answer! In that day the Statesman stood alone, for success had not then perched upon its banner. It had few patrons, it had no rivals, then. It stood alone—alone in the city of Boston, and, with the exception of the able and inflexible Pittsfield Sun, alone in the Commonwealth. Stripped of patronage, and persecuted by power, it was sustained by its editor when the party which it supported and defended was few in numbers, poor in wealth, and feeble in strength. In the dark

hour of adversity, as in its subsequent prosperity, the Statesman has unwaveringly adhered to those principles upon which it started in 1821. And it still enjoys, unabated, the confidence and support of the few but valued friends to those principles, who cheered its earliest efforts, who rallied by its side in the hour of darkness and despondency, and with whom it triumphed in 1829. Surrounded by such friends, conscious of their own rectitude, and relying upon their own energies, "the Greens" are yet able to repel with deserved scorn, the sneering insinuations of a foiled and exasperated majority of the Senate's errant Committee.

## THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

"Associated Wealth is the Dynasty of Modern States."

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1835.

Washington, Monday, March 2.

The Poindexter committee reported the result of their investigations, at length, to-day. The report, I believe, was drawn by Mr Smith. It was presented by him, and I am glad to say, that all the members of the committee united in it. And I am no less pleased to be able to say that it confirms the opinion I expressed in a former letter, that the President had not the slightest agency, whatever, in procuring the depositions which went to implicate Mr Poindexter, as accessory to the attempted assassination. And as a packed committee of Mr Poindexter's own choosing has said thus much, the friends of the President, upon whom it was expected to fix the odium, have no occasion to say anything in his defence. The committee say that the depositions were got up and presented to the President, by persons who were governed by mere selfish considerations, and the two deponents (the only witnesses) were discredited by a mass of testimony, from which, no doubt, the conclusion is irresistible, that Mr Poindexter is entirely guiltless.

The assault upon Mr Ewing, by Lieut. Lane, continues to make much noise, and Mr Clay even deemed it necessary to log that unfortunate man, body and breeches, into the debate upon the appropriation bill, to-day! by suitable expressions of his horror at the transaction. I believe there is no doubt the President is deliberating on the subject, and certainly will do what is right and just in it. But Mr Clay happened, to-day, to perceive the Secretary of War sitting on one of the sofas near him, as a spectator, and it was manifest that his speech was designed for that distinguished gentleman, from whose high character every thing that is right may be expected in this matter, without any stimulus from Mr Clay. The appropriation of the salary and outfit of a Minister to England, gave rise to a warm debate in the Senate to-day, and the expenditure was limited, by an amendment, to a minister who should be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the opposition having expressed their fear that another appointment might be made in the recess, thus attempting to tie up the hands of the President at this most important and interesting crisis. As they say they would rather let the bill "sink," than recede from their amendment, I think it probable the general appropriation bill is in more danger of falling than it has ever been before, for I cannot think the House will concur in such a reflection, such an insinuation, against the President.

The House have been all day engaged in discussing the report of the committee on Foreign Affairs, and the resolutions concerning our relations with France. They have struck out the words, "maintain the treaty at all hazards," which Mr Cambreleng considered but gasconade at best, having taken it from the minority report, and now the effective words are, that "the treaty should be insisted on and maintained." The truth is, the opposition are trying to divide the "glory," (as Mr Adams has it) of having achieved the payment of the indemnity. They greatly fear the administration will ultimately settle this most momentous question in such a way as will confer imperishable honor upon it, and they dread this as much as they hate the administration itself.

The New York Post, in commenting upon the correspondence which lately passed between Judge White, and a portion of the Tennessee delegation in Congress, wherein the Judge says he shall not decline being a candidate for the Presidency, remarks:—

"We entertain a sincere respect for the talents and character of Judge White, and though he is certainly not the man whom we hope to see selected as the Candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President, yet, should he receive the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, we shall waive our own individual preferences, and cheerfully yield him the support of this journal. But neither he nor any other man shall receive our support for that office, if not nominated by the National Convention. We look upon the Convention as the best means ever devised of ascertaining and furthering the views of the great body of the democratic party and securing unanimity and concord. The plan of a Convention is perhaps liable to some improvements in its details, but the fundamental principle on which it is founded is as sound as the principles of democracy itself—it is identical, indeed, with the very foundation maxim of democracy, which declares that the majority shall govern."

The New York Star is furious on the French side—it says "that France has only spoken as an ancient, independent and brave nation should speak, with dignity, firmness and courtesy," in the abuse of our government and its President. You had better paddle over the salt pond, Major, and eat a frog's leg with Monsieur.

Warlike.—Orders have been given to mount heavy cannon on Fort Lafayette, which commands the entrance to New York harbor, and to furnish it with military stores, and a sufficient garrison.

The democrats of Ipswich elected all but one of their officers, at the recent election. Last year they were in a minority.

Our brave anonymous Correspondent, "Sledge Hammer," is invited to attempt the execution of his threats as soon as he pleases. We are not to be scared so easily, Mister.

Some one advertises in the Transcript a boarding-house filled with boarders to be let—we should like to see a sample of the boarders: perhaps we may find a customer for the advertiser.

Gloucester elected three Democratic candidates for Selectmen, on Tuesday, by 131 majority.

## POLICE COURT.

Peter M Kenna was charged with stealing a bolt of copper, valued at \$5, from the yard of the Revere Copper Company. The bolt was cut up into decent sized walking canes, and sold by the prisoner to an old junk dealer, as is usual in all such cases. When Veteran Reid arrested him, he declared "upon his honor, that he had neither sold nor seen the copper," but Michael McGavisk, who "thought of him, at the rate of fourteen cents till the pound," said also—"This bye brought it to our store to sell; he said he came by it honestly, and told where he lived, but he didn't live there." There could be no mistake about the old boy's person, as he was blind of an eye, and bald-headed. During the examination he acknowledged he sold the copper to McGavisk, but, of course, denied that he stole it; but for want of proof upon that point, was sentenced to 20 days imprisonment in the common jail.

John Mahoney, a lad of about 20, was caught, by a watchman, in the act of marching off with a part of the rigging of a truck, in Liberty square, on Thursday night. He was extremely penitent on the stand, and, crying lustily, observed—"I was intoxicated at the time, or I should not have done it;" and perhaps he might also have assigned the same excuse for forgetting his own name, and hitting upon the universal one of John Brown, when arrested. As a further claim for a merciful consideration of his case, he stated that he had to "maintain his father, mother, and their three children." His honor was half inclined to believe him, and let him off with a fine of \$1.00.

Daniel Davis was arrested for stealing a brass kettle, and selling it—Defence—"I sold it for another man, and I was to have half for selling it;" but the "other man" was not at hand to "go him halves" in the punishment, if he did in the profits. As the sentence, however, for so petty a theft must necessarily be light, one of the officers also complained against him for a vagabond, and in support of this charge it was proved, by the officer, that when he "arrested him in a cellar on the previous evening, he was eating two cents worth of clams, for his breakfast."—Fact conclusive, of course, as it was a vagabond place, a most vagabond breakfast hour, and a still more vagabond meal, and for a very beggarly price. House of Correction.

Married.—In Canterbury, N. H., by themselves, Mr Josiah Hanes to Miss Polly Ames. This sacred rite was performed in the presence of a number of respectable friends, in a plain republican manner. Standing face to face in a solemn and respectable posture, they rehearsed the marriage vows, declared themselves man and wife, without the formal assistance of a clergyman. After the truly novel and interesting ceremony was over, and their hands were unclasped, Mr Ordway, an Osgoodite speaker, made an appropriate prayer.

The above paragraph has had a "great run," to speak in theatrical parlance—and if Josiah & Polly had been aware how extensive a notoriety their marriage covenant was to gain for them, their modesty would, undoubtedly, have been put to the blush. We presume, from the fact that "brother Ordway made an appropriate prayer" upon the occasion, that the married couple belonged to the sect called Osgoodites, whose ideas of religion, as far as absurdity goes, may well be classed with those of the Mormons. Osgood, the founder of the sect, we have frequently seen and heard, and upon one occasion, some six years since, we attended one of his meetings. We found some twenty or thirty men and women seated promiscuously in a small room, sighing and groaning with praiseworthy industry. We had not long been a spectator, when a female who was near us, arose and addressed us personally, for half an hour, upon the importance of joining the sect to which she belonged; and although her ideas were crude and undigested, and her language sometimes shockingly obscene, she exhibited such earnestness of manner as could only proceed from sincerity of belief. She was often interrupted by the applause of her brothers and sisters in the faith, some of whom followed her in a series of remarks of a more general nature. The meeting lasted near two hours, and broke up at last, in utter confusion. Osgood, himself, professed to have power to remove mountains—and upon being imprisoned, with several of his followers, for the non-payment of military fines, he endeavored to obtain a release, by threatening to pray down the Jail and State House, in case of his being longer confined. How he obtained his liberty, we never heard, but never understood that he undertook to put his threat into execution.

Driving.—In describing the joys of a ball given at Providence by the stage drivers of that place, the Washington Telegraph indulges in the following pungent and racy delineation:—

"The presence of such an assemblage made the hours team with delight. A free rein was probably given to festivity; no traces of care could be found on the glowing faces of the delighted company; and the young couples wheeled down the dance till they were tired, or spoke of happiness, until they forgot the load of ills that cumber every stage of life. The gentlemen present no doubt bridled their ecstasies, betraying not a bit of violence; and we may infer that none of the ladies were whipped-up, run away with, and harnessed for life to their jocular partners. The Jehus of Providence must drive a good business to be able to indulge in these pleasures. We hope that they may always be thus fortunate; that in this uphill world their road may be free from the lash of misfortune, and their cares soothed by the smiles of the fare until their latest stage is passed; and they put up at last in the inn which must receive all the children of men."

Look out, Col. Stun!—The valiant Col. Stun of the New York Commercial Advertiser, says that the sheets of Miss Kemble's Journal from which the extracts were made that appeared in the Transcript, were stolen from the printing office in Philadelphia, and that the pretended extracts published in the Post are spurious! What impudence!

Ireing's account of his visit to the Wilds of the West will soon be published. Mr Cooper has a new satirical novel in press.

Ghosts.—Some of the good people of Buenos Ayres have recently been much alarmed by the repeated appearance of two ghosts in the churchyard. They were always fighting; and it appears that two women, having a mortal quarrel in life, and died without making it up: their spirits were therefore endeavoring to settle the matter afterwards.

"Do you keep groceries here, sir?" asked a punster as he entered the store of a dealer in eatables—"Yes," was the reply. "Well, I'll take one."

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, March 6.—In the House, this morning, a large number of petitions from various towns in the Commonwealth were presented, on the subject of making the Warren Bridge free. Referred.

Also, sundry petitions and memorials for the repeal of the License Laws, among them several signed by ladies: laid on the table. A motion to take them from the table and print, was rejected.

Petition of G. Adams and others, for the incorporation of the North American Insurance Company in Boston. Referred.

Also several petitions on various subjects; referred. Sundry orders submitted and adopted.

Bills reported on the subject of the School Fund; to repeal the act for restraining unincorporated Banking Institutions. Read, and ordered to be printed; of the former, 1000 extra copies.

The discussion on the Paper Bill was resumed, and continued without any definite action till the House adjourned.

In the Senate, a bill was reported, authorizing the construction of a Marine Railway in the harbor of Edgartown.

Leave to withdraw reported on sundry petitions. Resolve reported, making allowance to the Prison Discipline Society.

Sundry petitions on the Warren Bridge, referred in concurrence.

At a meeting of the members of the South Boston Democratic Club, held at the Club Room, on the evening of March 4th, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing:—

Solon Jenkins, President.  
Vice Presidents.  
Heman Holmes, Jesse Batchelder.  
H. W. Ridgeway, Corresponding Secretary.  
Wm. C. Jenkins, Recording Secretary.  
John P. Caldwell, Treasurer.

Senior Executive Committee.  
Charles Dwell, Josiah Dunham,  
Gad Leavitt, S. M. Burnham,  
A. P. Stinson, Joseph C. Crosby,  
William Wright, Jacob Page,  
Charles Ames, D. B. Haynes,  
Charles Gaylord, Wm. A. Neal,  
A. G. Smith, Ephraim Dodge,  
Gilman Davis, John Emmesley,  
Charles Rand, George Page,  
Joseph Kennedy, Stephen Fawcett,  
J. G. Greenough, Seriah Stevens,  
Steven Center, John Mann.

Junior Executive Committee.  
John B. Badger, L. C. Stevens,  
George Williston, Anson Ellems,  
James B. Blacker, John F. Thayer,  
Sylvester Harding, Wm. Johnson,  
Royal Oliver, Jr., John Batchelder,  
Joseph C. Pray, Augustus Ferrie,  
Burton Harding, Benj. Woodworth,  
Chas. C. Connelly, Lowell Pratt,  
Job T. Southern, M. Leavitt,  
John R. Jacobs, Isaac Cole,  
Edward Eaton, Abby Page,  
Samuel Jenkins, Joseph Young,  
M. Griggs.

Speaking in meeting.—On Friday afternoon, Richard C. Thorp, of this town, was arraigned before Samuel Wells, Jr., Esq., for interrupting and disturbing a religious meeting at South Hadley. The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth, went to prove that Thorp was guilty of talking, or muttering in an audible voice, and of laughing during the exercises. On the part of the respondent, it was shown that the members of the society had at some times indulged themselves in arguments and conversation on the subject of their faith and practice in their meetings, except in time of prayer and exhortation; that they were a new and singular sect, and that their forms, ceremonies, and manner of conducting their meetings were such as were calculated to excite any other than devotional feelings—among other ceremonies at their meetings, dancing, accompanied by singing in the common jig tunes, was practised, with shouting and ejaculations of Glory to God, Hallelujah, &c. The law not permitting the magistrate to impose a fine, the respondent was ordered to recognise in the sum of \$50 for his appearance at the next Court of Common Pleas, to answer further.—Hampshire Rep.

Attempted Suicide.—A young Englishman, named Ewd Waylen, on Thursday evening about 8 o'clock, at the boarding house of Mrs Bragg, in Portland street, in a fit of frenzy, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The peculiar sensation excited by the cold steel coming in contact with the flesh, caused him to pause, and the interposition of a gentleman who was fortunately present, undoubtedly saved his life.—Trans.

Boy Rescued from Drowning.—A lad of the name of Terence Stearns, was discovered by Mr William F. Otis, fallen through the ice on the Back Bay. He attempted to rescue him alone, but being unable, called Mr Braman, of the bath house, and returning together to the boy's assistance, they happily rescued him from death. The lad was nearly exhausted, and was so far overcome that he has not as yet been able to walk.—Ibid.

Paupers Reshipped.—A vessel that left this port yesterday, took from the House of Industry six British Paupers, on their return to the port in the Provences from which they came. This was done by the owners to clear themselves from further charge. Many other imported vagrants have been or will be returned in like manner.—Ibid.

Mr Pickens, the successor of Mr McDuffie in Congress, made his maiden speech on Saturday last, on the French Question, and made a highly favorable impression.

Two children were burnt to death a few days since at Zanesville, Ohio, by their clothes taking fire, while the parents were busied about their household affairs.

The publisher and editor of the New Jersey Gazette, Mr George Sherman, died at Trenton, N. J., on Sunday morning. He was the most ancient of the fraternity in that state.

During the prevalence of a thunder storm in the parish of East Feliciana, (Lou.) a few weeks since, the cotton gin of Dr Williams was struck and destroyed by lightning. Four slaves at work on the cotton press were killed.

DEN DEUTSCHEN EINWOHNERN IN UND UM BOSTON.—The German residents of Boston and of its vicinity, who are favorable to the formation of a Benevolent German Society, (on the plan of the benevolent German Societies in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities of the Union) are requested to meet on THURSDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr PFAFF, No 761 Washington street, on the Neck.

[TRANSLATION.]

TO THE GERMAN RESIDENTS OF BOSTON AND OF ITS VICINITY.—The German residents of Boston and of its vicinity, who are favorable to the formation of a Benevolent German Society, (on the plan of the benevolent German Societies in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities of the Union) are requested to meet on THURSDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr PFAFF, No 761 Washington street, on the Neck.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB NO. 1.—The members of the standing committee are notified that their meeting stands adjourned to SATURDAY EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Globe Hotel. By Order, &c. EDWARD A. VOSE, Secy.

The Southern Mail arrived at half past 12 this morning. No Washington papers received. No news in the New York papers.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr JONES proposes to give a course of ten or twelve lectures, both practical and theoretical, on the science of Phrenology, illustrated principally by facts collected from his own observations.

The Course will be given at the Masonic Temple, on MON. DAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission at the door, 25 cents.

Tickets for the evening or the course, may be had at the B. O. stores generally, and at the door of the Hall. Tickets for the course, \$2.

FOR PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PENSTON BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832 may be had at this office.

MARRIED.  
In Plymouth, William P. B. Brooks, of Boston, to Mary Clark.

In Philadelphia, Thomas Hunt, of Boston, to Sarah Davis, of Baltimore.

DIED.  
In this city, Elijah Brown, 38, formerly of Durham, Ct. Yesterday morning, John Preston, only child of John and Mary Sikes, 18 months.

On Wednesday, Oliver Shepley Jr, 25, publisher of the Christian Witness.

On Wednesday morning, Ann, relict of the late Peter Roe Dalton Esq. 78.

In Charlestown, suddenly, Feb 22, Denj Badger, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Brookline, on Saturday last, Mrs Ann, wife of Benjamin White, 43.

IMPORTATIONS.  
ST PIERRES (Mart.)—Schr Pionet—134 hds, 18 tierces, 39 bbls molasses.

MATANZAS—Bark Highlander—300 hds, 28 tierces, 40 bbls molasses—407 boxes, 1 bbl sugar—10 do oranges—25 bags coffee.

RIO HACHE—Brig Chatham—17 tons Hache wood—5 bags coffee.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—MARCH 6, 1835.

ARRIVED.  
Ship Mary & Susan, Parrot, New Orleans.

Ship Nylion, Coffin, New Orleans.

Ship Aurora, Davis, Charleston. Left at Provincetown, yesterday, Gen Bolivar, Nason, Norleans, for Boston, with top-sails split.

Bark Highlander, Foster, Matanzas 15th ult. Left the Factor, Poor, hence; Chas Henry, Pratt, New York; Emery, Idg for Coves; Almagil Richmond, do Savannah; America, wtg it; Russia, cargo, said; Oscar, and Agneria, to leave in 10; Dnan, wtg cargo; Washington, Idg; Thier, about half past 18th, off Cape Florida, brig Native, Kelly, fm Matanzas, for Philad.

Bark Chief, Eldridge, Charleston

Bark Hazard, Jackson, N. H. On Tuesday, Cape Cod, NW 30 miles, saw frigate Constitution.

Brig Nancy, Currier, Havana 13th ult. Spoke 15th, off Carysfort Reef, ship Geo Cabot, New Orleans, for Liverpool.

Brig Billow, Perkins, Rochelle.

Brig Gen, Snow, Philadelphia.

Sch Tionet, Morgan, St Pierres, Mart, 6th ult. Left brig Gov King, Lemont, Idg; Phebe Fisher, Providence, wtg cargo; schs Clarissa, Hobbs, St Thomas 4 ds; William, Bridges, fm Marblehead, Idg; Bradley Jones, just ar fm Newbern, with loss of long boat and part of deck load; Laurel, from do; Pulaski, Smith, hence 16, wtg cargo;

and sailed for Guadalupe; Cassus, Crosby, from Belfast, ar 19th, and sailed for leeward; brig Lincoln, Eaton, fm Savannah, ar 27th, and sailed for do; sch Neptune, of Cohasset, fm N. York, ar 22d and sailed 3d Feb for St Thomas; Milo, from Salem, ar 3d and sailed for Guadalupe.

Sch Caroline, fm Cienfuegos.

Sch Mary Elizabeth, Bowman, Eastport.

Sch Ocean Long, Portland.

Sloop Volary, Deering, Portland.

CLEARED.  
Ship St Lawrence, Chase, Charleston, brigs Elizabeth, Williams, Antwerp and Rochelle; Wigg, Rogers, St Jago; Sterling, Treat, New Bedford; schs Chm, Churchill, Hartford; Sarah Ripley, Howes, Norwich; Mary, Patterson, N Bedford.

At Monterey Dec 12, ship Lagoda, Bradshaw, for St Diego, 2 weeks.

BRISTOL, RI, March 5—sailed brig Troy, Church, Matanzas.

WARREN, RI, March 5—cleared brig Thos Gener, (new) Watson, Havana.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

B. F. FOSTER, ACCOUNTANT, 116 Washington st, continues to give Lessons in WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING, upon the most improved plans.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN are qualified for mercantile situations, in a superior and expeditious manner, their attention being exclusively directed to practical utility.

CURRENT HAND WRITING.

Mr FOSTER's method of instruction is so simple and effective as to eradicate the most irregular scrawl, and to substitute a neat, rapid and beautiful style of writing.

This establishment is intended as a barrier against the encroachment of depraved taste and assumed talent, so frequently pressed upon the notice of the public.

Hours of instruction from 7 to 12, A. M.; 2 to 5, P. M.; and 7 to 10 o'clock, in the evening.

BOOK-KEEPING.

In this art an attempt will be made to teach whatever belongs to the well regulated counting house. Such rules and examples only are retained, as are necessary to elucidate the principles of the art, and give a connected view of the whole; by which book keeping is so simplified that its principles soon become familiar, and their application to every transaction in trade easy.

ACCOUNTANTSHIP.

B. F. F. continues to write up, post, and balance merchants' books—to examine and rectify books or accounts gone into disorder—to solve complicated or disputed accounts—and to furnish plans of books, adapted to any business, arranged by the most simple, concise and approved forms. A regular apprenticeship in an extensive mercantile establishment, and several years subsequent practice as an accountant and book keeper, he trusts is a sufficient qualification for his undertaking.

Sawist \$ 20

AMERICAN GOODS.

D RAB and mixt Kerseys, Cassimeres, Neponset Company.

Cassimeres, Green Plains, Brown Sheetings, do Shirts, Printing Cottons, Cassimeres, Satinets, Brown Sheetings, do Shirts, Brown Sheetings, Shirting Stripes, Blue Denims, Heavy Duck, do Tickings.

For sale by GRANT, SEEVER & CO. 5 Liberty square. Sepisaw

OHIO PORK, LARD, BACON, &c. Barrels Clear, Mess and Prime Pork, do Joles and Head, do Lard in barrels and kegs, This Hams and Shoulders, Bacon, Barrels Sausage Skins.

Also—Boston Clear Pork in brls and half brls—bls Mess, No 1 and Prime Beef—bls Mess and Prime Mess—do half bls Neats Tongues &c—in lots to suit purchasers—for sale by J. & N. FISHER, at Nos 74 and 76 Faneuil Hall Market. 1mis

WM BUTTERS, No 30 State street, (under the New England Marine Insurance Office) consents to negotiate the business of REAL ESTATE & EXCHANGE BROKERS.

Deaths, Leases, Bills of Sale, Contracts, and other legal instruments drawn at short notice, and in a style to please. W. B. also attends to the securing and collection of outstanding demands; the adjustment of insolvent Debtors and Partnership concerns. episw—no 7

MALTA ORANGES.—150 chests, in fine order, the quality superior to any other Oranges, just landed from Neat Marion, and for sale by JOHN M. MARSTON, No 51 India street. 1sbp

TWILLED CALICOES.—A prime assortment of Twilled Calicoes, elegant patterns, just received by T. C. Adams, 115 Hanover st. 14—1st

CIGARS.—12,000 old Spanish Cigars, just received per Brig Bantam, and for sale by JOSEPH A. VEAZIE, No 11 Broad st. 3tis

COOK WANTED.—A first rate woman Cook is wanted at a public house, good wages will be given—inquire of AMOS S. ALLEN, Park Hall, corner of Boylston and Tremont streets. 3tis

BOOTS AND SHOES—CHEAP.—The Stock of Boots and Shoes in store No 13 Court street, is selling off at cost—by order of the Assignee. 2vis—f 23







